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Mr. L. Kreutzinger's Honey Harvest.

BY THE EDITOR.

Saturday, Aug. 21, 1897, was a day long to be remembered by those who accepted Mr. L. Kreutzinger's kindly invitation to be at his apiary to witness taking off the thousands of pounds of comb honey that his industrious bees had stored from the mass of sweet clover that blossoms for weeks all

Perhaps it will be just as well to let the Doctor give his version of the mellifluous affair, which is as follows:

That honey harvest of Mr. L. Kreutzinger was indeed a novelty in this industrial world. Mr. K. evinced an enterprising spirit only equaled by his delicate considerations for the uninitiated in bee-lore, whom he had invited and protected. The apiary of over 100 colonies was comfortably located in the very midst of an extensive field of sweet clover, in which the bees had evidently revelled, if the fact may be judged from the overflowing hives under his extensive bee-sheds. The yield cannot be far from 5,000 pounds of as luscious nectar as ever appeased the wrath of the Athenian gods.

Our advent to this field was heartily welcomed by the genial host, but as much cannot be said of his proteges. They had evidently encountered treatment before our coming, seriously tending to excite their Italian temper, and were, therefore, indiscriminate in their pointed attention. The several dozen ladies—guests for the occasion—gladly sought the shelter so thoughtfully provided for them, and the men who accompanied them felt in duty bound to also remain under cover—for the ladies' protection, of course!



Witnessing the "Honey Harvest" at the Apiary of Mr. L. Kreutzinger, August 21, 1897.

around his apiary, located within the city limits of Chicago, tho six miles from the court house.

Dr. Peiro was there, of course, for he doesn't miss a chance to have a lively time if he can help it. Mr. Kreutzinger had sent out nearly 200 invitations to his friends, and the jovial Doctor was among them.

Editor York was there with a fairy escort (Miss Godfrey and Miss Butts) from his office, and like the discreet man that he is, braved the dangers from bee-insertions under the netting.

Mr. Hammersmark wielded the smoker, and proved a general utility man under most trying circumstances. He became quite earnest after a few stings, denounced their im-

pertinence, relegating them where the heat is hotter and the smoke more sulphurous than that of his trusty Cornell.

Mr. K. would have felt that full honor had not been paid his nationality had not a band—music—graced the occasion. Their coming was the signal for a general bee-attack—front, flank and rear. They seemed especially anxious to reach the big trombone. The frantic waving of his red bandana—kerchief only intensified their investigating propensities, and when they espied a large, shiny head, with no hair to hinder, they swarmed on the devoted spot, not deterred by the ejaculations, "Ach!" "Himmell!" and other choice Germanic phrases. Presently they recognized the man of the big fiddle—and the way he was made to dance, outdid a plantation darkey. By a sudden "scoot" under netting, they avoided further interview, but their subsequent playing had an air of vindictiveness that portended danger.

On the whole, the occasion was unique and interesting. The group having been effectively photographed, we bade adieu to Herr Kreutzinger, and a hundred souls, more or less, with one accord extend to him and his genial frau, their choicest benisons.

DR. PEIRO.

It is hardly necessary for us to add more to the foregoing. So far as we know, it was the first case of the kind to be put on record. It was all written up for the Chicago daily newspapers, and created quite a deal of interest.

All such exhibitions help to familiarize the people with honey. Mr. Kreutzinger sold a number of cases of the beautiful comb honey to visitors. And they seemed glad to get it, too.

Mr. Kreutzinger is perhaps the largest bee-keeper in this (Cook) county. He contemplates establishing another apiary next season, several miles away from the present one. He also has an apiary in Pasadena, Calif., in the care of a bee-keeper employed to look after them.

Mr. Kreutzinger is certainly deserving of much success in his various apiarian undertakings.



A Self-Hiving or Non-Swarming Hive.

BY A. DUNCAN.

The lack of an infallible plan to prevent swarming and robbing of colonies has ever been the great bar to perfection in bee-culture. The subject has engaged the exercise of the best minds, and has been the objective of the inventive genius of those interested in this most fascinating and profitable occupation. The difficulties have seemed to be insurmountable, and the writer has frequently, in his efforts to solve the problem, given up in despair, only to again and again take up the work in the apparently vain hope of finally stumbling upon the secret which, like a will-o'-the-wisp, seemed so enticing, yet elusive. After years of experimenting I believe I can confidently claim to have solved the problem, and have overcome the objections which attach to all previous plans. My patent, which has been recently granted me, covers my "self-hiver or non-swarming hive."

This hive is a double one, twice the size of an 8-frame, and consists of a brood-chamber and a reserve chamber. The two apartments are separated by a partition, in which is a perforated slide with a wire tube vent leading from the brood-chamber to the reserve chamber, through which the queen passes in her efforts to escape with the swarm. Her escape is prevented by a perforated metal strip across the opening in the front of the hive, the aperture being so gauged as to permit the egress and ingress of the swarm, but not the queen. It is seldom that a queen will be found small enough to pass through with the swarm; this difficulty is overcome by destroying the under-size queen.

At swarming-time the opening in the front of the brood-chamber is closed by a solid block to divert the bees through the reserve chamber. This block is removed after the swarm issues.

Thorough experiments with this hive have proven it a perfectly practical apparatus, and one which I feel confident will mark a distinct era of progress in bee-culture. I make this claim from the standpoint of a practical apiarist.

A few of the points of advantage which my hive possesses over all others, and which cover all essential features of a self-hiver and non-swarmers, are these:

1st. When they are placed upon the stand, there are no

hives to be moved during the season, there being a reserve chamber for the increase.

2nd. The swarm need not be moved until the following spring.

3rd. All the queens needed can be reared previous to swarming-time, without weakening the colony or removing the old queen.

4th. By it swarming can be absolutely prevented, or the swarm hived as preferred.

5th. The reserve chamber acts perfectly as a drone-trap, and is so constructed as to prevent clogging by the drones with the usual disastrous results.

6th. The bees can invariably be induced to remove honey from culls placed in the reserve chamber, to incomplete sections, with the same activity that they display in the storing of honey during the honey-flow. This is accomplished by the removal of a slide in the side of the hive, thus permitting light to enter through a wire-screen covered aperture. As is well known, Doolittle's plan of producing comb honey—the best extant—is to hive the bees on the old stand, carrying the colony to a new stand. With my hive all of this trouble is avoided.

The great advantage of my method of self-hiving is the ease with which two colonies are created by the act of self-



Mr. L. Kreutzinger.

hiving. When the bees swarm and are hived in the reserve chamber, I leave in the perforated slide separating the chambers for two or three days, in which time over one-half of the swarm will return to the parent colony. I then remove the perforated slide and replace it with a solid slide. Thus, the swarm is hived; and two working colonies created; the solid slide being placed in position before the young queen is hatched, otherwise the old queen would be killed.

My experiments have convinced me that swarming is an unnecessary evil, involving unnecessary loss of profitable labor on the part of the bees, to say nothing of the loss of queens and swarms, and the trouble and loss of time occasioned by awaiting their pleasure.

I have two methods with this hive, by which swarming is prevented, and all losses avoided with no injury to the bees, but lack of space, as well as other considerations, prevent my going further into the subject here. There are grand possibilities along various lines in the use of this hive which I have not yet followed up to definite conclusions, but I believe I have already transgressed the limit of your patience, and will reserve further remarks for another time. If I have invented a distinct improvement in the hive line, the trade should know it, and I am glad to be able to take advantage of the columns

of such a widely-circulated and able medium as the American Bee Journal through which to give the information.

Clinch Co., Ga.

[No doubt Mr. Duncan will offer this hive in the advertising columns in good time for next season's use. So it will not be necessary for any one to send to us for his post-office address, but simply wait until his advertisement appears. If it is as good a thing as Mr. D. seems to think it is, it is well worth advertising it extensively.—EDITOR.]



Paraffine Paper Over the Sections, Etc.

BY F. L. THOMPSON.

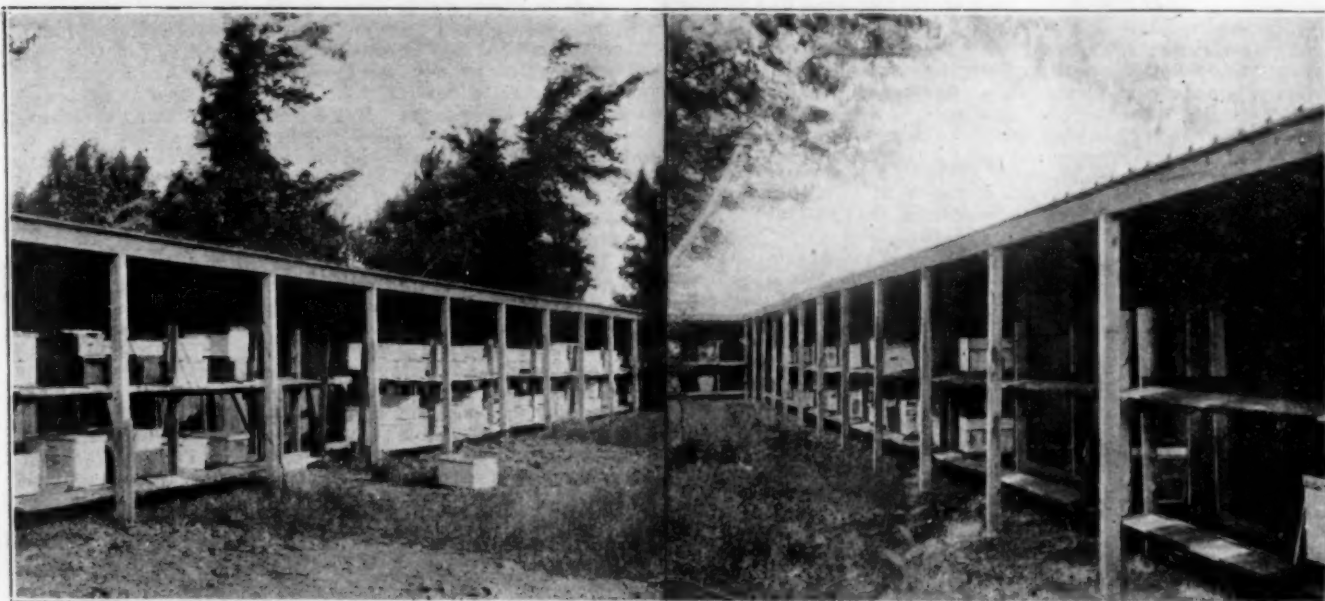
Noticing that sections which have been covered with paraffine paper were said to be perfectly free from propolis, and even took prizes at various Fairs, I procured a number of sheets and applied them according to directions. During the early part of the season, the results were pretty fair, tho the sections were far from being free of propolis, even on the top edges. Still, the tops between the edges were perfectly fresh and bright when the sections were removed, forming a mark

fixt up one super in good shape in the time that it would ordinarily take to fix two. I've had enough of it. I believe a fresh surface of burlap over every super full of sections, with three or four thicknesses, not necessarily unsoiled, above that, to keep it flat and conserve heat, would amount to about the same thing, and be much quicker handled.

By the way, I am coming to think honey-boards are a valuable aid in producing first-class comb honey. I was obliged to do without them this summer, and the percentage of fancy honey was rather small, in spite of the fact that half the hives had thick top-bars. The editor of *Gleanings*, speaking of thick top-bars and burr-combs, says the exception proves the rule. I would rather do without the exception, in this case, because besides entirely preventing burr-combs under the sections, the honey-boards very largely diminish travel-stain on the section honey, better, I think, than thick top-bars do. I am not sure of this, having been too busy to observe accurately, but that is my general impression.

EVOLUTION OF THE HONEY-BEE.

Mr. Beckwith can and will, of course, reply to the arguments on page 530, against the evolution of the honey-bee. But allow me to protest against the class of arguments employed, which, in my opinion, is not in accordance with the



Views of Mr. Kreutzinger's Apiary, Showing the Arrangement of Hives.

contrast to other sections which had been covered with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch "layer of air."

Later in the season the bees plastered propolis just as freely at the junction of the paper with the section edges as they did anywhere else. I conclude that it was the combination of paraffine paper with some other things that produced that prize honey, and that those other things were far more important. I have before this produced section honey without the aid of paraffine paper, which went into the case untouched by the knife. They were built during the first of the flow by new swarms, in brand-new hives, in supers which perfectly compest both edges and ends of the sections, and over a honey-board.

Another objection to the paraffine paper is the fussiness it requires, with the extra paper and thin boards (I used old separators), and the difficulty of removing in the last half of the season. Every time a super replaces another, there is a lot of red tape, so to speak, to go through with. First, the newspapers and thin boards must be carefully removed and laid aside; then, still more carefully, the paraffine paper—snip, snap, tear! (confound it)—wsh-sh-sh-crack! (darn these things, anyhow!)—and then it is laid on the lower super reverse, first smoking the bees out of the way, except some refractory ones, that have to be carefully cow-catched out of the way with the edge of the paper, then, if the wind is blowing ever so little (it usually is, just then), held there while the other paraphernalia are reacht for and spread on in succession; and you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have

broad spirit of inquiry which usually characterizes the utterances of the writer of that article.

If I infer that the top of a hill was once part of the bed of a stream, on account of the numerous water-worn pebbles imbedded in the soil, Mr. Doolittle might say, "Will you attempt to prove that, because you find round stones in a stream in 1897, therefore, wherever you find round stones, there was a stream in the primeval state of the earth? This you must do if you would attempt to sustain your position." And when I begin to inform him that my conclusion is the result of the observation of the round stones in connection with several other things, such as erosion, absence of glacial action in this spot, etc., and admit that there is no absolutely direct evidence—that from the nature of the case, even if it was really so, we could not actually lay our hands on the evidence, but that, on the contrary, if my theory were true, it would be just what ought to be expected, that visible evidence would be wanting—I suppose he would wink, and say, "Aha! Told you so. See? You can't tell me anything about streams on top of a hill." Such, apparently, would be his exact attitude, if I should show that the mere classification of species shows them merging into one another—a "species" being an arbitrary division of the naturalist, not of nature; that the comparative studies of external forms, and of internal bones and soft parts, show the same result; that the embryos of all higher animals pass through successive stages, in an ascending scale of complexity, in which they are indistinguishable from those of lower animals; that rudimentary and useless

organs frequently exist; that the geographical distribution of species in ocean archipelagoes is exactly that which geology shows would be necessary if evolution were true; that the succession of species in time, as shown by geology, is equally in accordance with the requirements of evolution; and innumerable minor classes of phenomena, all illustrated and proved by such a wealth of actual happenings that, as has been well said, if evolution did not occur, the Creator has taken infinite pains to delude man into the belief that it did; and that every explanation hitherto offered by non-evolutionists, of the coincidence of those seven great proofs, is not only intangible, but extremely misty.

Mr. Doolittle simply shakes his head, and says, "Will you attempt to prove that, because bees can find their hive when moved five feet from where it stood an hour before, in the year 1897, that they could not find their hive when moved one foot away 6,000 years ago? This you must do if you would attempt to sustain your position. Something tangible, please." And when I remind him that by the nature of the case, if evolution is true, that we cannot miraculously transport our eyes to a point several thousand years back in time, and then back to the present time again to tell what they saw, but, on the contrary, if evolution is true, it is just what is to be expected that we cannot do any such thing. Mr. Doolittle remains immovable, and I can imagine him saying to himself, "That's just the reason I put the argument in that way." It is strange he does not see how, by this method of defense, he opens branches innumerable along the line of the defenses of revelation, inspiration, and miracles, to all who may choose to enter and overthrow his belief on those subjects also. Evidence, it seems, ceases to be tangible as soon as it depends on the combination of two or more mutually corroborating sets of circumstances. It should be one and indivisible, he claims. Any other kind has no force whatever.

And then, why six thousand years? Evolution or no evolution, we know by the direct evidence of our senses, combined with the coldest logical deductions, that animal life has existed many millions of years, and that bees came into existence in a former geological period. What bearing, then, has a limitation of just six thousand years on this question, unless, indeed, we follow the opinion of the monks of the middle ages, in considering fossils the work of the devil? Are geology and paleontology to be thought into nothingness? There is no "must" about it, in the form in which Mr. Doolittle puts the case. But there is another "must," and it is this: The time must be left indefinite and long. The fact that Mr. Doolittle implies that if there is a permanent evolution there must be a perceptible difference in one year, confirms the inference that ignorance is chiefly responsible for his Podsnappian attitude, since in matters on which he is an authority he does not adopt that spirit. Apparently some otherwise fair-minded people make it a religious duty to remain ignorant on this subject. But while we admire singleness of purpose, they cannot expect us to authorize bigtry. It has been well said, that the religion of them that put aside truth is in a bad way. They are the ones who attempt to stand in "God's shoes," by saying he must have done so and thus. If God is anything, God is truth, and the reasoning, truth-searching spirit is the highest form of religion. The burden of proof lies on those who assert that the apparent explanation of facts is not the true one.

Every one of Mr. Doolittle's questions, with the modifications pointed out above, is answered in the affirmative by the study of evolution as a whole. The tangible work of generations of scientists, the ground gone over again and again, accepted by the overwhelming majority of those whose opinion on this subject is alone authoritative, and easily accessible to all, is not so easily disposed of by a trick of special pleading.

Mr. Editor, you might as well give up trying to keep evolution out of this journal, if such things are admitted. If a matter is discust at all, it ought to be discust rightly. Moreover, evolution pertains to the natural history of the bee, and is necessarily assumed whenever we speak of the mutual influence of flowers and insects. Montrose Co., Colo.

[We never wish to discourage in this journal a discussion of any kind that gives evidence of being of any practical value to bee-keepers. But just how a long lingo of longer words on evolution of the bee, or any other animal, in the Bee Journal, would be of advantage to anybody, is—well, we must confess that our noddle is too thick to understand. Better leave that to publications specially devoted to the discussion of scientific and philosophical problems.—EDITOR.]

Bee-Paralysis Caused by Unwholesome Food.

BY L. B. SMITH.

I notice in a recent number of the American Bee Journal, that Dr. Gallup, of California, seems to think that bee-paralysis is an inherited disease. In this I cannot agree with the grand old writer, altho I have had some evidence that pointed that way. But after having had seven years' experience with bee-paralysis, I am sure it is caused from unwholesome food, and is not an inherited disease, as the Doctor seems to think. Still, I am open to conviction, and if he or any one else can bring up sufficient evidence that it is a contagious disease, like foul brood, I am willing to be convinced. But until better evidence is brought forward, I shall hold my present views.

I will now try to bring up the evidence to establish my theory, of unwholesome food being the cause of this disease. I have been a practical bee-keeper for 18 or 20 years (on a small scale), and never saw a case of this disease until I came to this county (Lampasas), about seven years ago, and never saw honey sour in the hive, or any of the so-called "honey-dew," until I came to this county; and every year that we have a "honey-dew" crop, we have plenty of soured honey, and paralysis is sure to make its appearance. I have watcht this closely for the past seven years, and bees always have paralysis when their stores are mostly composed of this honey-dew.

To further prove that it is caused from unwholesome food, this year has been a year noted for the scarcity of honey-dew in this locality, and I have not seen a sick bee this summer. Notwithstanding bees have been doing nothing for the past six weeks on account of the drouth, we have had a good time for this disease to develop, but I have not seen any trace of it among my 70 colonies. But some 10 miles away bees have been gathering the so-called "honey-dew," during most of this hot, dry weather, and the consequence is, those bees have their hives filled with "honey-dew," and it is soured, and is bursting the cappings from the cells, and the bees are dying with paralysis by the thousands. Is this not evidence enough within itself? I think it is.

But to still further prove my position, I have taken all the honey from bees suffering from this disease, and fed them sugar syrup, or good, thick well-ripened honey, and never failed to cure them when they were not gathering any of the "honey-dew" stuff. If this is a disease (paralysis, I mean) like foul brood, and contagious, as some seem to think, why is it that bees will get well without any doctoring when they are fed on good, wholesome food?

To still further show that it is the food, and not a disease, I have sent many queens to friends where I came from (the northern part of this State), and sent queens, too, whose bees showed that they were affected with paralysis. (The parties to whom I sent the queens knew, of course, that my bees were affected.) Not one queen has developt the disease in their new home. Mind you, the place to which these queens were sent is a prairie country, and bees never gather any honey-dew there.

I would be pleased to hear from others that live in localities where they never have any honey-dew, or other unwholesome food, such as decayed melons, cider, etc.

Now, I have tried to give the facts just as they exist. I have no ax to grind, and am not interested in the sale of bees or queens; I am only a farmer, and a bee-keeper in a small way. Lampasas Co., Tex., Aug. 20.



No. 2.—Establishing a Standard for Queens.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

As I am a poor hand at remembering dates, I will try and get facts and let the dates take care of themselves.

A number of years ago it was the fashion to partition off a small room in the garret of the house and put in a colony of bees, and take out honey when we could get it. Sometimes they would live there for years and become very numerous.

Again, we often used to see accounts of large colonies of bees found in caves, etc. The argument against such tremendous colonies was that all the bees came from one queen, and the bees were short-lived in the working season, consequently there could be no such large colonies. Now, I am inclined to think there is a grain of truth in those statements concerning the large, powerful colonies, etc.

When I lived in Wisconsin a neighbor had a powerful colony in a small house built purposely. They had been kept there for a number of years, consequently had superseded their queen no one knows how many times. They became so

numerous and strong in numbers that they became a nuisance in the neighborhood, in robbing the neighbor's bees. Whenever there was a scarcity of forage, they would go in a body and clean out an ordinary colony in short order. I was employed to clean them out of the house and destroy them, and found a good-sized barrel of bees. The colony that I saw in Decorah, Iowa, a few years after that, had been in a large box for years; also a colony that I took out of a hollow basswood log for a Mr. Drake, that had been there a number of years—the log was about 18 inches in the clear, and six or seven feet long, and we took out bees enough to fill four Langstroth 10-frame hives, all they would hold. Now, mind, those were black bees, with the exception of the Decorah colony which were hybrids, and the largest honey-bees I ever saw. Those black colonies were large bees.

Then, colonies in my large hives, that I built in Iowa the first and second seasons did not swarm, and the third season they were the first colonies to swarm, and the second season they had superseded their queens. When they sent out swarms they were so large that if they had been grain, they could not all have been put into a bushel basket at once. Of course, the queens were very prolific, but this led me to studying, and I came to the conclusion that the workers must be longer-lived than ordinary bees.

Adam Grimm and myself had a long and interesting talk on that question at the Cincinnati convention years ago. We did not disagree at all on the subject. I helped him to a sale of \$1,000 worth of bees to go to Provo, Utah. When we parted, and shook hands, he said; "Next June I shall send you a queen that is a queen," and he did. That queen lived to be six years old, and kept up her vigor until into June, when she was superseded, and soon after died. Her progeny were large and long-lived, and great red-clover honey-gatherers.

I introduced a queen from J. W. Sharp, of Wisconsin—one of your light ones, and light-colored workers—to the adhering bees and hatching brood from my Grimm colony, six Gallup combs, and set them on the opposite side of the house from my other bees, so that none of the young bees from other colonies would get in with them. The Sharp queen was introduced about May 20. On the first week in November, before putting the bees into the cellar, they had a fine flight, and the Grimm bees showed up quite numerous in that colony. They must have been at least five months old. On putting them out in the following spring, none of them showed up alive.

The following June, after receiving the Grimm queen, I received one from Dr. Hamlin, of Tennessee, and she lived to be five years old, and kept up her vigor until into June the fifth season. She produced lighter colored bees than the Grimm colony, but not quite so good honey-gatherers, and perceptibly smaller, still they were good queens.

Now, please recall the fact that Mr. Grimm went to Italy and selected his own queens before they had begun to rearing queens in small nuclei boxes, under unnatural conditions, as many of them do now. Consequently his queens were all reared under the swarming impulse, and he selected young queens from old colonies, where the old queen had led out a swarm. He succeeded in bringing, and safely introducing, 43 or 45 out of 50 started with, and not believing in the small-box theory, or unnatural theory of rearing queens, he kept up a good strain of bees.

As I get farther along, you can begin to see what I am driving at. There will be plenty of time for any of you to kick after I get through. Orange Co., Calif.



How to Sell Honey Near Home at Good Prices.

BY FRED H. LOUCKS.

I am more and more impressed as to the necessity of disposing of our honey near home as the best and surest way of maintaining prices, and the good of all concerned. I am sure that nine-tenths of all the bee-keepers could get more money out of their honey if only they would drum up a home trade instead of shipping to a congested city, saying nothing of dishonest commission merchants.

My comb honey is put into three grades, according to the following rules: No. 1 white—straight, clean, nicely capped and filled boxes, retail selling price, 14 cents; in large lots, not less than 100 pounds, 12½ cents. No. 2, slightly colored, corners not filled or capped, and small imperfections of the comb, retails at 12¼ cents. No. 3, dark, crooked, half filled or half capped, retail price, 10 cents. I have private customers enough to take all of grades 2 and 3 at my house.

Now crate No. 1 in nice, clean crates, with paper under each layer of sections, so there can be no dripping of honey inside, or out of the crate. Drum the grocery trade first, and

If you strike a man who will take 200 pounds, or contract for 100 or 200 pounds, sell to him, allowing a discount, which you can afford to do on an order of that size. I usually allow 1½ cents per pound on such size lots for cash. All other lines of trade give discounts to heavy buyers, why should not the honey-trade? If you succeed in getting an order from one of the best grocers, then go to his competitor and tell him Mr. So-and-So has bought 200 pounds of honey of you at 12½ cents cash, talking to him as a drummer should, and the chances are that you will get a duplicate order from him, as he will furnish his customers the same article at the same price. If you cannot get sales started in this way, leave crates with two or three reliable grocers, seeing that they keep them in a prominent place, where people entering the stores will be sure to see it, and you will soon get a trade started.

As to the lower grades, if you have not a market already established for them, I believe the best way is to peddle them the first year, for these are the grades that sell the most readily to the country people. Load 50 pounds each of Nos. 2 and 3, also one case of No. 1, and as much extracted honey on your road-wagon and start out early in the morning through a section where good, thrifty farmers live, and you will not be disappointed when night comes. These peddling trips will advertise your honey more than any other way I know of, and people will come year after year to your house to get these grades of honey, expecting to get a dollar's worth of 10 or 12½ cent comb, and the same with the extracted.

To my mind most bee-keepers should produce both comb and extracted honey. I usually have rather more extracted than comb. That which is not sold direct to the consumer in bulk at 10 cents per pound is put up in Mason's improved fruit-cans, pints in size, and nicely labeled and crated in the same boxes the cans came in from the manufacturer. These cases hold one dozen, and I sell them to the grocers at \$2.40 per dozen in small lots, and give a discount on large orders. At \$2.40 per dozen the honey nets the producer nearly or quite 10 cents if the cans were bought right.

In conclusion I would say, produce a fancy article, put it on the market in a neat, tasty package, so that it will be taking to the eye; then push it, advertise it, let people know you have honey to sell, impress them that your honey is fine—that they can depend upon its purity and quality every time, and make it your "legal tender" whenever possible. What is most essential is brains, energy and push, the very same elements that make other lines of business successful. These put into your home market will produce results you never dreamed of.—Review.

The Horse—How to Break and Handle.—

This is a pamphlet of 32 pages, giving complete instructions for breaking and educating colts, teaching horses to drive, and for use under the saddle, together with many instructions which have never before been published, and which are the result of the author's experience covering a period of 20 years. By Prof. Wm. Mullen, with whom the editor of the Bee Journal is personally acquainted. Price, postpaid, 20 cents; or given as a premium for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for the rest of the year at 50 cents.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$2.00.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Carrying Out the Larvæ.

Why do bees cut their young out of cells and bring them out on the alighting-board? Is this what is termed "foul brood?" I notice that this is the case with some of my colonies. They cut or gnaw the young bees out of the cells and carry them out on the alighting-board during the night; or at least I never see any of them only early in the morning and during the day. They remove them from the alighting-board, carrying them as far as possible.

TEXAS.

ANSWER.—In foul brood the young bees are not carried out, but the larva dies in the cell and rots while in the soft state. The young that your bees are carrying out are probably young that are disabled by the work of the wax-worm, which has gnawed away the cappings and injured the young bees more or less.

Giving Eggs or Larvæ for Queen-Rearing.

When is a colony ready to take eggs or larvæ for queen-rearing?

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—That may refer to the time of year, or it may refer to the condition of the colony. The best time in the year is when bees are gathering plentifully and weather favorable for building up. No better time than the usual swarming-time, but later may be just as good if the honey-flow continues. With favorable weather, feeding may fairly well take the place of the natural honey-flow.

So far as the condition of the colony is concerned, the only thing necessary is to have it strong. Then 24 hours after the removal of the queen, if all eggs and unsealed brood be taken away from the colony, it will be ready to accept and utilize eggs or larvæ that may be given.

Questions on Wintering Bees.

1. Would tarred paper tacked upon the outside of a beehive make a good winter protection for the bees from the cold?
2. Would the vapor in a hive thus protected condense on the inside walls of the hive?
3. Would it be a good plan to have a board raised a little from the frames of the brood-chamber come between those frames and the carpet or chaff cushion above them?
4. When boards are used, is there any advantage in covering the lower sides of them with cloth?

When I have seen your name from time to time in the bee-papers coupled with the statement that you graduated from the Michigan University, I have queried whether you were in that institution from 1853 to 1855. I distinctly remember a student by the name of Miller, who was there between those dates, or at the time when I myself was a student at the University.

W. H. L.

ANSWERS.—1. It would probably be difficult to use tarred paper in the way you propose, and have it a very effective protection. If nailed close to the sides of the hive, it would make very little difference in its warmth, and it would be hard to nail it on in such a way as to leave a space between the paper and the hive without leaving cracks so large that the air would hardly pass through. Still, this latter might be done. Strips of wood might be tacked on the hive, and on these strips the tarred paper nailed, leaving a space of one to three inches between the paper and the hive. If so managed that everything was close, the paper would be about as good as an additional wall of wood.

2. Probably it would to a greater or lesser extent, but to a less degree than without any protection.

3. Hardly. That would make an air space over the brood-frames, and the tighter down the packing comes the

better, only it is well to let the bees have just enough room to cross over from one frame to another. That is, the board would hardly make it any warmer, altho a thin board, say $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ thick, coming close down and then covered with packing might be just as well as without any board. But many use nothing but a single board cover over the brood-nest, altho it seems the additional advantage of having some packing, or at least to have the board cover double so as to have a dead-air space enclosed, would counterbalance the additional expense.

4. With plenty of packing over the board, a thickness of cloth on the under side would make little difference, but with little or no packing over the board, the more cloth under it the better. The point is to have the covering as nearly as possible a non-conductor of heat. The moisture will not condense upon it and allow drops of water to fall upon the bees in the brood-nest.

Yes, I was in Ann Arbor between 1853 and 1855, and am always glad to hear from any one who was there. It's a grand old institution.

Bees Having a Play-Spell.

What is wrong with my bees? I have 8 small colonies in 6-frame hives. The 6 frames are in 8-inch wide hives. They stand in a row from north to south. Last Saturday (Sept. 11) it was very warm, and at noon from the fourth one in the row from the north end the bees came out almost like swarming; they flew around a little and went back again. When there were a large number in the air, the next one commenced and did the same thing. After that the next one, and when those three were all quiet again, the first one in the row on the north end began, and did the same thing. They have queens, honey, brood, empty combs, and foundation.

WISCONSIN.

ANSWER.—I guess your bees were just playing. They probably had not been flying out a great deal for a few days, and that made them fly all the more. If you will notice bees during warm weather, you will generally find them having a play-spell along some time in the afternoon, when the bees too young for field-work go out to play and take exercise. When they come out for the first time in the spring, or at any time after they have been confined to the hive for a few days, the old bees as well as the young go out to play, making quite a commotion. But you're not going to winter those bees in a 6-frame hive, are you? If you do, there's some danger of their playing in the middle of the winter—that is, of their "playing out!"

How Many Colonies for This Location?

I own a farm near Emporia, Kans., 60 miles southwest of Topeka. I now have 150 acres of alfalfa, and will increase the acreage to 200. There are but few bees kept near them. I also have 24 acres of bearing apple orchard—all near creek and timber. How many colonies of bees could be kept on the farm, neighbors having considerable alfalfa, and the amount steadily increasing?

OKLAHOMA.

ANSWER.—It is somewhat doubtful whether you will ever get an exact reply to your question. The amount of honey to be obtained from any given source, or from any given area, is exceedingly difficult to ascertain. Even those most experienced, having for years kept bees under circumstances favorable as they can be in the nature of the case to help decide the matter, dare not attempt to say how many bees can be supported on 100 acres of alfalfa, white clover, or any other honey-plant. When answers are attempted, they differ so widely from different persons that one is left all at sea. Those who live in the alfalfa fields seem to vary greatly in their estimates. If I am not mistaken, one reliable bee-keeper has set two or three acres of alfalfa to each colony as about the right thing, while others might say several colonies to the acre. Your safe plan is to start with a hundred colonies or so, then carefully feel your way with a larger number. Of course, it will make a big difference as to the treatment the alfalfa receives. If cut a number of times in the season, each cutting coming just before it is ready for the bees to work on it, the result will be meager compared to the result when it is allowed to continue its bloom.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it. See offers on page 634.

BEEDOM BOILED DOWN.

The "Long-Idea" Hive, or the plan of giving room by adding a lot of frames horizontally instead of tiering up two or three stories high, is objected to by G. M. Doolittle. He says it is back-breaking business to reach over so many frames, but the worst thing is that after trying it for several years he couldn't make a success of wintering in such hives.—Gleanings, page 634.

Clipping to Control Mating.—L. A. Aspinwall clips a sixteenth of an inch or more from the wings of his virgin queens before mating. This makes it harder for them to fly great distances, ensuring a goodly number mated with drones from their own apiary. This year one in four of the unclipped princesses were mismated, against only one in twelve of the clipped.—Review, page 231.

Ants Storing for Winter.—The Progressive Bee-Keeper quotes Globe-Democrat as saying there is no basis for the superstition that ants store food in summer for winter use. Wonder if that isn't a case where "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Isn't it true that if the Globe-Democrat had known all about ants it would have known that some kinds lay up for winter? Perhaps Prof. Cook can tell us whether Solomon was off in his entomology.

The California Exchange.—Prof. Cook speaks very hopefully in Gleanings as to the prospects of the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange, while the Review hints at something like the bee-keepers being "sold out" by having the whole business thrown into the hands of one commission house. We uns up this way will watch for the outcome with much interest, and if kind wishes will do any good, the Golden State bee-keepers will come out all right.

Travel-Stained Honey Best.—E. R. Root says at their house they like well-ripened honey. Travel-stained honey won't sell, but it will eat. And that raises the question whether it would not be an act of kindness to the consumer as well as of profit to the producer, if said consumer would be educated that the whitest combs don't enclose the best flavors. A certain amount of travel-stain knocks a cent or two per pound off the price, whereas it's really better honey for eating. Worth thinking over, isn't it?

Bee-Paralysis Cured by Mixing the Bees.—Monnier's cure for bee-paralysis is strongly endorsed by Earl C. Walker, in Gleanings. The theory of the cure is that in a diseased colony workers have too much sisterly affection to cast out a diseased member of their own family, but said diseased member will be promptly cast out by one not near of kin. So all that's necessary is to mix a diseased and a healthy colony together. Mr. Walker says he has tried it, and it's a sure cure. When a diseased colony swarms, he hives it in a hive from which a diseased colony has swarmed. That mixes them, so that no diseased bees are left in either place.

The New Drawn Foundation.—A number have reported very favorably as to the new drawn foundation, but Mr. Doolittle found it no more quickly accepted by the bees than ordinary foundation, nor finished sooner, and found more fish-bone to it. Editor Root accounts for the different results by the fact that Doolittle used the foundation as the season was waning, and not liking the flat base, and having time to change it, they added wax to the base so as to shape it like the natural comb. Those bees which used it early in the rush of honey, had no time to remodel it. The conclusion is that it will be best to have the natural base, and thus not tempt the bees to increase the weight of the base. Our own experiment showed that it was no better—neither any worse—than the ordinary comb foundation.

Rules for Grading Honey.—Oh, but Hasty, in the Review, does go for the grading rules. Hear him:

"It isn't truth to grade the bulk of an ordinary crop as 'fancy.' That's not what language is for. . . . I believe there are left in the United States Israel 7,000 men (not all bee-keepers, I fear) who cannot look upon a self-evident lie without eager plotting and planning for some one to wreck it. Let No. 1 be so described as to embrace the bulk of an ordi-

nary crop. Have as many lower grades as the brethren want, but let them be clearly and frankly named and described."

And then that unsophisticated young man goes on to say that whatever goes under the label of "fancy" should really and actually be fancy. Others have expressed the thought that calling the bulk of the crop "fare" was not in entire accord with strict ideas of truth, but perhaps no one has used quite so terse language in speaking out his mind. Now, who's ready to act as lawyer in defense of what Hasty attacks? Not this writer.

The Two Unions Should Unite.—Something of a discussion has been going on in Gleanings between Manager Newman and Prof. Cook. Prof. Cook thinks those who voted didn't fully understand what would be the result of their votes, and says we now have two organizations, one tied (possibly by vote of its members, but certainly by the views of its Manager) to one limited, and as it seems to him, rather unimportant line of work at the present time, while the other is ready to attack any evil that really threatens bee-keepers, and he thinks it would be wise to merge the old Union into the new. Prof. Cook is not the only member of the old Union that thinks in that way.

The Rietsche Foundation Press.—A pretty war of words between the editor of Gleanings and F. L. Thompson has been waged as to the merits of the Rietsche foundation press. Thompson thinks bee-keepers might make good wages by making their own foundation with such a press—Editor Root thinks not—convincing figures on each side. Eleven thousand in use across the water shows somebody likes them, but American bee-keepers have the advantage that they can always be sure of buying foundation of pure wax, while foundation badly adulterated is only too common in Europe, some firms even advertising different degrees of adulteration on a sliding scale of prices!

Bee-Keeping in Tunis.—In the French bee-journal, Revue Internationale, appears a report to the government of Tunis (the country from which the Punic bees came) from the well-known English bee-keeper, Thomas B. Blow, who spent some time in that country. According to Mr. Blow, Tunis is one of the finest honey countries in the world, and has the right bees. He advises that stringent measures should be taken to prevent the importation of bees from any other country, as foul brood is yet unknown in Tunis, and imported bees might introduce it. He estimates an average of 55 to 66 pounds of honey per colony. Advises beginners not to start with more than 100 colonies!

"Melted Down Combs have been reported quite frequently this year. This is the result of allowing dark-colored hives, or those with a small entrance, standing in the sun unshaded. I never knew combs to melt down in a white hive having an entrance clear across the front, even if it did stand in the sun, but I believe it pays to shade hives during the hottest weather, as the heat will otherwise practically drive the bees out of the supers in the middle of the hottest days. Much depends upon the location of the apiary, that is, whether it is surrounded by trees or buildings that prevent a free circulation of air. In an apple orchard where the trees are so large and the branches so long that the twigs can shake hands with one another is an ideal spot for an apiary. There is then shade both for the bees and their keeper, and nothing in the way. Where shade must be provided for each individual hive, a light board two by three in size is the most practical thing.

"Since the above was written, I visited my friend Koepen, and in passing through his apiary, while under an apple tree, he remarked that the bees standing in the shade of that tree had done much better than those standing out in the sun. He had several small losses from combs melting down where the hives stood in the sun, and colonies were very strong." So writes Editor Hutchinson, in the Bee-Keepers' Review.

Back Numbers Since Jan. 1.—We are able to supply complete sets of the Bee Journal since Jan. 1, 1897, to any who may desire, at two cents per copy. There are a number of new readers who perhaps would like to get some of the first numbers of this year, to complete their volume for 1897. We shall be glad to furnish them as long as they last, at two cents each.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 640.

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Editorial Comments.

Maryland Experiment Apiary.—Mr. C. H. Lake was appointed to take charge of an apiary at the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, eight miles from Washington, D. C., on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. An illustration of the apiary appeared recently in *Gleanings*. We hope to hear of some valuable results from this new State experiment apiary.

Sweet Clover Again Abused.—In the *Orange Judd Farmer* for Sept. 11, we find a short article with the heading, "Sweet Clover a Pest at the North." It is by Prof. L. H. Pammel, whom we had come to think of as a botanist and general agricultural professor that was up to the times on sweet clover, but we must confess when we read the following from his pen, were greatly surprised:

The specimen sent by T. C. Wood, of Coffeen, Ill., is sweet clover, *Melilotus alba*, also known as Bokahra clover. This is an introduced weed, biennial and native of Europe. The claim is often made that it is a valuable forage-plant. Prof. Tracy, of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, says:

"It will make an excellent growth in the rotten 'limestone' hills which are so barren that they will sustain no other plant, but is almost of no value on the rich clay which contains little lime. It is not generally liked by animals unaccustomed to its use, but it starts into growth very easily in the spring when green forage is scarce, and if stock is turned on it at that time they very soon acquire a taste for it, and eat it through the remainder of the season."

In the North this weed has become extremely abundant throughout many parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Hon. J. H. Smart, of Humboldt, Iowa, says it is one of the worst weeds in his locality. In many other portions of Iowa I have seen this weed common in streets and door-yards and along railroads. We must regard sweet clover as a weed

in the North, but in the South the question is an entirely different one, where forage of all kinds is a great desideratum, but even there I must admit that it is chiefly valuable as a soil renovator. It produces long taproots, which descend very deeply into the soil. The young plants, when turned under with the roots, will leave the soil much richer in available plant food. In the wornout soil in certain portions of the South it is a great blessing. It is to the South what the red clover is to the North.

L. H. PAMMEL.

Certainly the foregoing is a surprise when considered in the light of all the evidence we have published in these columns concerning the value of sweet clover as a forage plant. We hardly thought so usually reliable an agricultural journal as the *Orange Judd Farmer* would give it space in its columns.

The idea of calling sweet clover a "weed," and then admit that "stock eat it through the remainder of the season." When we were on the farm, our stock never "acquired a taste" for weeds!

Prof. Pammel says, "We must regard sweet clover as a weed in the North." He should have used the personal pronoun "I" instead of "we," for those who know sweet clover best don't "regard it as a weed" at all, so far as we are aware.

We would suggest that Prof. Pammel study up more on sweet clover, before again calling it a "weed" and a "pest." And we hope the *Orange Judd Farmer* will now correct the errors it has published about sweet clover.

LATER.—Since writing the foregoing, we noticed the following, taken from Bulletin 74, of the Ohio Experiment Station, referring to sweet clover:

"Sweet clover was formerly included among those weeds whose destruction might be enforced under the statute. But this sweet clover, especially the white sort, is rated by many as a valuable forage-plant. In this respect, without discussing its merits, it properly takes rank with white clover and other cultivated forage-plants. A bee-keeper of the State had sown an area to white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) for his bees to work upon. Under the statute, as enforced at that place, the authorities, after notice, entered the premises and cut down the plants. Sweet clover, and other plants of value for cultivation, should not be included among the weeds to be destroyed. There is now the best of opportunity, as well as urgent demand, to put Ohio weed laws into adequate and permanent form. Suggestions as to plants that should be included will be given in the weed bulletin now in preparation."

Mr. A. I. Root, commenting on the above paragraph in *Gleanings*, said:

"It is refreshing to know that our experiment station at least recognizes the mistake it has made; and the bee-keeper who had his sweet clover cut down on his own premises will probably get the value of his crop paid back to him, without question."

In the same article, Mr. Root has this information about

HOW TO GET RID OF SWEET CLOVER.

In the first place, cut it down before it produces seed, the same as you would any other plant. Second, turn on stock in the spring if practicable, and put enough stock in the field so they will eat up the sweet clover before it can grow up to seed. Third, plow it under before it produces seed. Some one of the three above ways can almost always be found practicable. The principal difficulty will be in the fence-corners, where no stock is kept, or on railway ground; but as it has never yet got over into cultivated fields adjoining railroad ground and roadsides, on our premises, I cannot understand how it should do any appreciable damage in any locality, where confined to these waste places. I am continually watching for it in my travels; and just as soon as I can find a place where it is detrimental to growing crops, pasture lands, or meadows, I will gladly report.

A Meddlesome Cow, and what came of her investigating turn of mind (and upturning of a bee-hive) is told by the *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph* of July 30, 1897, in the following amusing manner, tho greatly to be regretted:

Several members of the family of Benjamin Odell, a prosperous farmer of Verplanck's Point, are under the care of

physicians as a result of bee-stings. Mrs. Odell, her two daughters and her little son were each stung in many places about the face and head. Mrs. Odell and her daughter Alice are reported as being in a serious condition.

The trouble was brought about by a too curious cow, which, nosing around a bee-hive, tipped it over to see what it contained. The bees were not long in letting her know. From the overturned hive they sailed forth in angry swarms, and, maddened by the stings, the cow rushed wildly about the field, lowing with pain and swishing her tail at her vicious little assailants. Some other cows ranged near. The bees attacked them also, and there was more bellowing and running about.

Mr. Odell's big churn-dog, Grover, heard the rumpus, and trotted over to the field to see what it was all about. The spectacle of a dozen cows bereft of all dignity and apparently engaged in some sort of bovine round dance appealed to Grover, and he rushed in to take part in the frolic, barking joyously to let the cows know that he was in for any sort of fun they were having. He ran around among the excited cows, that paid no attention to him; then a volley of bees struck him and followed him in his yelping flight to the house.

Into the room where Mrs. Odell and her daughters were sitting the dog scurried, his pursuers swarming about him and entangling in his thick, long hair. Before the dog could be driven out of the house the bees attacked Mrs. Odell and her children, and inflicted many painful stings before they could escape from the insects.

Mr. Odell is a great fancier of bees, and last spring his stock increased so rapidly that his surplus of hives was exhausted, and he began using flour-barrels. It was one of these that the cow tipped over.

The foregoing may serve as a hint to bee-keepers never to allow the larger farm animals near the hives containing bees. It's too risky a thing to do, as is very effectively shown in the instance described above.

Michigan's Foul Brood Law.—The State of Michigan has had a foul brood law on its statute books for some years. It was Prof. Cook who prepared the Bill and was instrumental in obtaining its passage. The law as it now stands reads as follows:

CHAPTER LXII.

PREVENTION OF FOUL BROOD AMONG BEES.

1881, page 125, May 11, Act 141.

SECTION 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact: That it shall be unlawful for any person to keep in his apiary any colony of bees affected with the contagious malady known as foul brood; and it shall be the duty of every bee-keeper, as soon as he becomes aware of the existence of said disease among his bees, to forthwith destroy, or cause to be destroyed by burning or interment all colonies thus affected.

Sec. 2.—In any county in this State in which foul brood exists, or in which there are good reasons to believe it exists, it shall be lawful for any five or more actual bee-keepers of said county to set forth such fact, belief, or apprehension, in a petition addressed to the judge of probate, requiring him to appoint a competent commissioner to prevent the spread of said disease, and to eradicate the same; which petition shall be filed with and become a part of the records of the court where such application is made.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the judge of probate, on the receipt of the petition specified in Section 2 of this Act, to appoint within 10 days thereafter a well-known and competent bee-keeper of said county as a commissioner, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said court; and a record of such order of appointment, and revocation, when revoked, shall be filed as a part of the records of said court.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of said commissioner, within 10 days after his appointment as aforesaid, to file his acceptance of the same with the court from which he received his appointment.

3. Upon complaint of any three bee-keepers of said county in writing and on oath, to said commissioner, setting forth that said disease exists, or that they have reason to believe it exists within said county, designating the apiary or apiaries wherein they believe it to be, it shall become the duty of the commissioner, to whom such complaint is delivered, to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to examine the bees so designated; and if he shall become satisfied that any colony or colonies of said bees are diseased with foul brood, he shall,

without further disturbance to said bees, fix some distinguishing mark upon each hive wherein exists said foul brood, and immediately notify the person to whom said bees belong, personally or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, if he be a resident of such county; and if such owner be a non-resident of such county, then by leaving the same with the person in charge of such bees, requiring said person, within five days, Sundays excepted, from the date of said notice, to effectually remove or destroy said hives, together with their entire contents, by burying them or by fire; but in case no foul brood is found to exist in said apiary, the persons so petitioning, or any of them, shall be liable to said commissioner for the amount of his fees for such services.

Sec. 6.—If any person neglects to destroy, or cause to be destroyed, said hives and their contents in manner as described in Section 5, after due notification, and after the time above limited, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$25, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 15 days, or both, in the discretion of the court, for the first offense; and for each additional offense he shall be liable to a fine not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than 60 days, or both in the discretion of the court; and any justice of the peace of the township where said bees exist shall have jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 7.—The commissioner shall be allowed for services, under this Act, \$2 for each full day actually employed, and \$1 for each half day actually employed, the account to be audited by the board of supervisors, and paid in the same manner as all other county claims; but no fees shall be allowed by the board of supervisors to such commissioner for any service under this Act unless foul brood is found to exist.

Sec. 8.—In all suits and prosecutions under this Act it shall be necessary to prove that said bees were actually diseased or infected with foul brood.

Flavor and Aroma of Honey.—Mr. R. McKnight—one of the ablest and best of Canada's bee-keepers—contributed, to the Review, some time ago, a very interesting article on this subject, in reply to a criticism by Mr. Hasty, from which we take the following paragraphs:

Speaking of myself, he "declared that the ripening of honey does not increase its aroma, but rather decreases it." Yes, I made the above statement, and repeat now, that the ripening of honey, whether carried on in the hive or outside the hive, lessens its aroma. Every honey-producer knows that at no time is the aroma of honey so pronounced as when just stored. Mr. Hasty himself seems to believe this. I am at a loss to know what classes of flowers his bees collect honey from, for he says, "With few conspicuous exceptions nectars do not taste fit to eat when freshly brought in."

Honey, when freshly brought in, may and often does lack body, but at no subsequent time does it possess in the same degree the characteristic aroma of the flowers from which it is collected. It will be strong and pronounced, or mild and delicate, in proportion to the strength or mildness of the scent in the flowers that secrete it; this becomes dissipated in time if exposed; not even the wax cap of the cell will prevent its escape.

White clover has not a strong scent, neither has basswood bloom. The aroma of white clover and basswood honey has, in consequence, a scarcely perceptible aroma, while honey collected from the peppermint plant has the strong, pungent odor peculiar to that plant, and I repeat that all these are lessened in a degree by the process of curing. Mr. Hasty virtually admits this himself, but propounds the novel theory that the bees absorb or appropriate this property and restore it to the honey in a non-volatile form. Is this theory "sleepily promulgated?" Or can he furnish a reason for the faith that is in him?

He asks, "Is it not usually the case with any sample of honey that its flavor is the joint result of two flavors?" I think it is the joint result of flavor and aroma, the former manifesting itself through the sense of taste, the latter through that of smell, but the aromatic property of a plant or flower will be manifest as a part of its flavor by those who possess the sense of taste and smell; if, however, one has entirely lost the sense of smell he may still enjoy the flavor of what he eats, but it would be flavor without aroma.

When Mr. Hasty puts his nose over a cup of freshly-brewed tea, he gets its aroma; when he tastes it he gets its flavor with something of its aroma, too. If he smells a rose he gets its aroma; if he chews its petals he gets its flavor.

The Weekly Budget.

DR. CIESELSKI—a European experimenter and investigator—places the temperature of a bee's body at 95° Fahr.

MR. A. L. BOYDEN—one of The A. I. Root Co.'s most trusted and reliable office employees—recently made a trip through a portion of Michigan, and has described it in *Gleanings* in a very interesting manner.

MR. B. S. TAYLOR, of California, started this year with 154 colonies, and increased to 200 colonies, besides taking 10 tons of fine extracted honey, and 6,000 sections of comb honey. Prof. Cook reports this in *Gleanings*, and says, "This has been a fine season in Southern California."

MR. J. K. ELLIOTT, of Allegheny Co., Pa., who kindly sent us the clipping about the cow and the bees, from the *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph* (found in another column) wrote Sept. 6: "I take very much interest in reading the *American Bee Journal* every week, and have never failed to receive it on Friday morning."

MR. F. DANZENBAKER—of Danzenbaker hive fame—is pictured in *Gleanings* for Sept. 15. He is over 60 years of age, yet one would scarcely think it, to see how young he looks and acts. "Having never used tobacco in any form, nor suffered a day's illness since his eighth year," helps to account for a good deal of his present youthfulness, no doubt.

DR. LANGER, of Prague, in his investigations, as reported by the *Rheinische Bienenzeitung*, "shows that bee-poison is not an acid, but an alkaloid. Inflammation is not caused directly by the sting, but by impurities brought to the spot by scratching, or by infectious germs. The sting is never the cause of a septic blood-poisoning, and is not in itself sufficient to produce sudden death."

ALFRED AUSTIN, England's poet laureate, is a member of the Kent Bee-Keepers' Association—not an honorary member, but pays his membership fee like any other bee-keeper. If, as has been so poetically expressed, "Bee-keeping is the poetry of agriculture," it is just the proper caper for a poet laureate to be a member of a bee-keepers' society. Wonder why the United States has no poet laureate. Bee-keepers could furnish a good one from among their number. Eugene Secor is his everyday name.

MR. WM. CRAIG, of Michigan, reports in the August Review some quick work done by his bees the past season. He says:

"I used starters of foundation 4½ inches long by 1½ inches wide. I use the Haddon old-style supers, and they hold 28 sections. I put this super of sections on the hive July 3, and took it off on the 6th, with the sections all completed except the front row of seven sections, which was almost ready to seal over. The hive that I put this super on had already two supers on it; one was about ¾ full and the other about half full. Instead of raising both supers as I usually do, I only raised the top one and put the empty one in between the upper and lower supers."

THE A. I. ROOT CO.'S PICNIC, at Euclid Beach Park, on the shore of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, Aug. 13, seems to have been a very enjoyable affair. During their heaviest business this year they employed about 180 people. The picnic was given in the interest of the busy workers who were kept going on holidays and nights. *Gleanings* gives the following account of the big affair:

"We made up a train of seven coaches and a baggage-car. On either side of the train was a mammoth sign, painted on canvas, with the wording, 'The A. I. Root Co. Employees;' and on the pilot of the locomotive was a beautiful yellow queen-bee carved out of wood, about a yard long, with wings spread, ready to lead our big 'swarm' in its flight to pastures new. The carving was done by Mr. Karl R. Mathey, who is still in our employ. The queen was richly painted, and decorated in gold.

"Well, the picnic was a grand success in every way. Nearly every seat in the train was filled with people, the great

majority of whom were those who receive their bread and butter from the A. I. Root Co.'s pay-roll. Just before the train started I had the ever-ready Kodak; and after I had taken several shots the conductor called out, 'All aboard!' and the train soon steamed into Cleveland. Arriving there we all piled into a lake steamer, and after an hour's ride we found ourselves at Euclid Beach Park. We expect to make this shop picnic an annual affair."

We perhaps ought to say that we received an urgent invitation to picnic with them, but to travel nearly 400 miles to have one day's fun was a little too much for an editor's busy life and slender pocket book.

EDITOR E. R. ROOT, after the Buffalo convention, visited among New York and Rhode Island bee-keepers for about two weeks. He had a delightful time, which he tells about in *Gleanings*. He saw in New York State, from a single hilltop, 5,000 acres of buckwheat fields, and was in some counties where there were between 2,000 and 3,000 colonies of bees. Think of the slathers of delicious buckwheat cakes, drowned in buckwheat honey, that they must have in that region! He visited bee-keepers with their 900 and 1,000 colonies each, producing 25 and 30 tons of honey in a season, thus almost rivaling the best honey-yielding portions of California. But he hints quite plainly that New York State is pretty much overstocked with bees and bee-keepers. So don't all pick up and go there at once.

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to Take the Old American Bee Journal.

We would like to have each of our present readers send us two new subscribers for the Bee Journal before November 1, 1897. That surely will not be hard to do, when each will need to pay only 25 cents for the last 4 months of this year, or only about 6 cents a month for the weekly *American Bee Journal*. Any one with only a colony or two of bees should jump at such an offer as that.

Now, we don't ask you to work for us for nothing, but will say that for each two new 25c. subscribers you send us, we will mail you your choice of one of the following list:

Wood Binder for the Bee Journal.....	20c.
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50 " " on "How to Keep Honey".....	20c.
50 " " on "Alsike Clover".....	20c.
1 copy each "Preparation of Honey for the Market" (10c.) and Doolittle's "Hive I Use" (5c.).....	15c.
1 copy each Dadants' "Handling Bees" (8c.) and "Bee- Pasturage a Nece-sity" (10c.).....	18c.
Dr. Howard's book on "Foul Brood".....	25c.
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Dr. Foote's Hand-Book of Health.....	25c.
Rural Life Book.....	25c.
Our Poultry Doctor, by Fanny Field.....	25c.
Poultry for Market and Profit, by Fanny Field.....	25c.
Capon and Caponizing.....	25c.
Turkeys for Market and Profit.....	25c.
Green's Four Books on Fruit-Growing.....	25c.
Ropp Commercial Calculator No. 1.....	25c.
Silo and Silage, by Prof. Cook.....	25c.
Bienen-Kultur [German].....	40c.
Kendall's Horse-Book [English or German].....	25c.
1 Pound White Clover Seed.....	25c.
1 " Sweet " ".....	25c.
1½ " Alsike " ".....	25c.
1½ " Alfalfa " ".....	25c.
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Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 400 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

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Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 175 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES OF HONEY**. 101 page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers.—Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as **Why Eat Honey**.

Alsike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plant. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

Handling Bees, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 8 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Report of the first 20 conventions. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin. Development and Cure. Price 10 cts.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

Green's Four Books, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st. How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd. Peach Culture; 3rd. How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th. General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

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Capons and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

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ITALIAN QUEENS

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1-LB. HONEY-JARS \$1.50 per gross.

Catalog of Apiarian Supplies free.

I. J. STRINGHAM,

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APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

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\$55.00
Former price \$84.00.

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General Items.

Bees Did Reasonably Well.

My bees have done reasonably well this season. I expected the best fall crop of honey for years, but the last drouth we had with the hot winds dried everything up, and killed the buckwheat and all—everything that produced nectar. I have about 1,000 sections not finisht, and am at a loss to know what to do with them. L. WHITE.

Caldwell Co., Mo., Sept. 22.

Good Year for Honey.

It has been unusually hot and dry for the past two or three weeks—in fact, we have had no rain all fall to amount to anything. The flora is for the most part dried up. What few flowers there are, are barren as to nectar. Buckwheat would have yielded a fair crop had there been sufficient moisture. Yesterday we had a wind and sand (or dust, rather) storm, but no rain. It has turned quite cool, so there will be no chance of the bees getting much more honey for this season. But, on the whole, it has been a very good year for honey.

H. G. QUIRIN.

Huron Co., Ohio, Sept. 17.

Results of Past Season.

I received from 15 colonies, which I wintered successfully, 700 pounds of largely white clover honey, mixt with raspberry and red clover. From a fall flow which I will soon take off the hives, there will be about 400 more finisht sections, I think. I increast by the nucleus plan, and natural swarming, to 26 colonies, which are rousing ones. The past dry, warm weather has so enticed the queens to laying that the hives are full of sealed brood. How is that for a stock of young bees to winter? Good, isn't it? My bees are nearly all Adels.

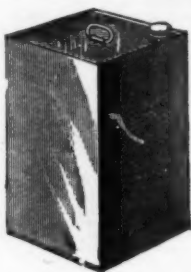
CARSON VAN BLARICUM.

Calhoun Co., Mich., Sept. 15.

Southern Minnesota Convention.

The Southern Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association met in Winona, Sept. 15 and 16. We had an enjoyable time, as the State Fair was held at the same time, and the apiarian exhibits were very attractive and interesting, creating a great deal of interest. There were bees in observatory hives, and the fine display of honey, wax, bee-keepers' supplies, and all kinds of tools used by bee-keepers.

Our first day's session of the convention was called to order by Pres. John Turnbull, and after the formal opening of the meeting the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were received, showing that the association was in good condition. In the afternoon the following program was carried out: Address by Pres. Turnbull; essay by Mrs. W. N. Berthe, on "Apiculture—Its Lights and Shadows as Viewed by a Lady Bee-Keeper;" essay by E. B. Huffman, on "The Establishment of an Apiary and Arrangement Thereof;" essay by W. J. Stahmann, on "Artificial Swarming of Bees;" essay by W. K. Bates, on "The Right Size of Sections for Bees to Finish in Good Shape;" essay by George Boynton, on "How to Increase and Control



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The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.

Low Prices Now!

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They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

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that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polisht on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equipt with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

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That Queen-Clipping Device Free!

Works Like a Charm.

The Monette Queen-Clipping Device WORKS LIKE A CHARM. With it I have clipped 30 queens, all in one day, when examining my bees. WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.

Couldn't Do Without It.

I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

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bee-keepers. Prompt service,
low freight rate. Cat
tree. **Walter S. Ponder,**
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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more
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\$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif.,
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Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked
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Can do the work of four
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Hand Power Machinery.
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page Catalog for 1897.
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

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paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly,
handsomely illustrated \$2.00 per annum.
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330 Market St., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Swarming;" essay by Charles A. Gile,
on "The Queen-Bee—Its Rearing Quali-
ties, Introduction, Management, Lon-
gevity, and Supersedure."

At the afternoon session the election
of officers was first in order, and resulted
as follows: President, E. B. Huffman;
Secretary, C. A. Gile, of Winona; Treas-
urer, Mrs. W. N. Berthe; 1st Vice-
President, John Turnbull; 2nd, W. N.
Bates; 3rd, W. J. Stahmann; 4th, Fred
Aech; 5th, John W. Gates.

An adjournment was then taken until
the next morning, and we met at 9:30
o'clock. The day was principally spent
in discussions on foul brood, its treat-
ment, and the probable chance of get-
ting a foul brood law past by our next
legislature. It was decided to hold our
next annual convention at Winona, Oct.
22 and 23, 1898. After a friendly and
very social and interesting meeting, we
adjourned, and all went to the Exhibi-
tion Hall, where we had an enjoyable
time viewing the many awards.

E. B. HUFFMAN, Pres.
Winona Co., Minn.

Sells from House to House.

I have 30 colonies of bees, and got a
nice lot of honey this year. I have sold
all of my crop in the city, and will have
to buy a lot to keep my customers sweet.
I sell from house to house, and have
many honey-eaters to keep happy.

GEORGE W. SHEARER.
Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 20.

A Very Dry Time.

We have not had a good rain since the
middle of June, nor have we had enough
to lay the dust in eight weeks. Every-
thing in the vegetation line is just simply
burnt up. Bees must be fed, or starve.
I never saw as dry a time in this coun-
try. Peaches and winter apples are
drying up and dropping; fruit-trees are
dying, and many of the forest trees are
dead. I hope for a better season next
year.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Polk Co., Mo., Sept. 19.

Cows Relish the Sweet Clover.

We are having a severe drouth in this
part of the country. Vegetation is all
dried up. The only green thing here
now is the sweet clover, of which there
is a good growth from last year's seed,
along the public roads. It is the only
feed we have for our two Jersey milch
cows, and they relish it very much. So
much for the sweet clover.

Our bees are done working for this
season. I will send in my report soon.

JOHN S. SLEETH.
Livingston Co., Ill., Sept. 18.

Hog Meat Defended.

I take issue with Dr. Peiro on the hog
question, as given on page 559. I have
been a hog-raiser as well as a bee-keeper.
A hog, like his brother man, is largely
what he eats. I admit that the lard put
up by large packing companies becomes
stale and unfit for food, and the bacon
and hams not much better, sometimes;
but a hog of good pedigree, raised on
alfalfa and corn, properly cured, is very
good food. Just think of it, as the cold
weather comes on—the roast pork and
sweet potatoes, sausage, ribs, backbone,
head-cheese, and then the sweet sugar-

Cash PAID FOR Beeswax

For all the Good, Pure Yellow
Beeswax delivered to our office till
further notice, we will pay 25 cents per
pound, CASH; or 28 cents for whatever
part is exchanged for the Bee Journal,
Honey, Books or Seed, that we offer. If
you want cash, promptly, for your
Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure
wax not taken at any price. Address as
follows, very plainly,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Ship-
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We want the name and ad-
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F. A. Crowell, Granger, Minn.

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Watch and Chain; or 20 lbs. for a Mandolin or
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High-Grade Ladies' or Gents' Bicycle; 50 lbs.
for a Decorated Dinner Set; 40 lbs. for a La-
dies' or Gents' Gold Watch; 20 lbs. for a Dex-
ter Camera; 5 lbs. for a Zax Camera; 10 lbs.
for a Solid Gold Ring; 8 lbs. for a Set of Nut-
Picks and Cracker. Only Strictly Pure Goods handled.

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in all sizes and varieties, to fit any
axle. They last forever. Either
direct or stagger spoke. Can't
break down; can't dry out; no
resetting of tires. Good in dry weather
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QUINCY - ILLINOIS.

32E9

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sides at once get

THE KEYSTONE —DEHORNER—

It is humane, rapid and durable. Fully
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FAIR. Descriptive circulars FREE.
A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

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Sent by Express, for \$1.50; or with the Bee Journal one year—both for \$2.00.

Every Manufacturer, Miller, Carpenter, Cabinet Maker, Machinist, Wheelwright and Quarryman, Farmer, or any one using a grindstone, should have one of these Tool-Holders. One boy can do the work of two persons, and grind much faster, easier and with perfect accuracy. Will hold any kind of tool, from the smallest chisel to a draw shave or ax. Extra attachment for sharpening scythe blades included in the above price. The work is done without wetting the hands or soiling the clothes, as the water flows from the operator. It can be attached to any size stone for hand or steam power, is always ready for use, nothing to get out of order, and is absolutely worth 100 times its cost.

No farm is well-equipped unless it has a Tool-Holder. Pays for itself in a short time.

How to Use the Holder.

DIRECTIONS.—The Tool is fastened securely in the Holder by a set-screw and can be ground to any desired bevel by inserting the arm of the Holder into a higher or lower notch of the standard. While turning the crank with the right hand, the left rests on an steady the Holder; the Tool is moved to the right or left across the stone, or examined while grinding, as readily and in the same way as if held in the hands.

For grinding **Round-Edge Tools**, the holes in the standard are used instead of the notches.

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

CHICAGO, ILL.



cured hams and bacon, and the snowy sweet lard!

I think that more people die for the want of hog meat than those who eat it. In the early days in California chronic diarrhea was common, and bacon was said to be a cure when doctors failed. As a remedy in consumption and bronchial troubles, it is far superior to cod liver oil. Bishop Taylor, of Africa, says, "Bacon is a tonic to the stomach." I took two treatments of Dr. Peiro's hydrogen, but helped the matter by eating sausage and pork in the cold weather. In my youthful days I had dyspepsia, but exercise in the open air relieved the trouble, and I can eat hog with impunity. I am in favor of good living.

ELLEN C. BLAND.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Some Good Honey-Yields.

Our home apiary of 56 colonies, spring count, has to its credit an average of 333 pounds; and one taken on shares, when in horrid condition (84 colonies), has an average of 254 pounds, besides increasing to 95 and 115 colonies respectively. (I ought to say, tho, that we weigh what we bring from the hive, and what we return, so our net weights include the uncappings); weighed thus, my best colony produced over 500 pounds; my best 7, 2,871 pounds.

R. E. DAVISON.

San Diego Co., Calif., Sept. 4.

Big Hives Upheld—Report.

The honey crop has been good here this year. We have taken 619 pounds from 11 colonies. Our best colony, which was hived June 12, gave 121 pounds, besides filling 12 brood-frames. Our best nucleus did not swarm, but gave 103 pounds of honey. We had but 7

new swarms this year—kept all from swarming as much as possible.

We uphold Mr. Dadant in his big hives. We are using 8, 10 and 12 frames, and have decided that 12 frames are far ahead of anything less. We will try some 16 frames next season, all in one body. The reason we like them is, the bees do not swarm as badly in them as the 8 and 10 frame hives, but when they do swarm, it takes a 12-frame hive and 72 one-pound sections to hive them in.

Next season we will buy queens in the spring and divide all of our colonies during fruit-bloom, then feed to build them up ready for the white clover when it comes.

Success to the American Bee Journal.

SAVAGE BROS.

Sauk Co., Wis., Sept. 20.

Doctor's Hints

By Dr. PEIRO,

Central Music Hall, CHICAGO, ILL.

High Collars.—Of course, Mr. Slim, you can wear any kind of collar you wish, so far as I am concerned, but since you ask my advice I say, don't wear those high kinds that must nearly cut your ears off, that I am certain seriously interfere with the proper circulation of the blood in the brain—both its entrance and exit. Headaches and sore throats are some of the most common results from wearing those inordinately high collars—those that look as if they were cuffs worn in the wrong place. Reports in medical journals tell us that several deaths have resulted from wearing this new style of linen. It is always a safe rule to keep the neck free from

Y BRO. YORK'S OWN TESTIMONY Z

AFTER 18 MONTHS' USE.

Chicago, July 27th, 1897.

Dear Dr. House:

My office force have fallen in love with your Yellowzones.

I enclose \$1.00 for as many as you mail for that amount. Success to you in your excellent work.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. YORK.

P. S. Say, I think as much of your "Zones" as the "girls" do. They just straightened out a very severe headache I had awhile ago. Worth their weight in the yellow metal now being raved about up in Alaska.

G. W. Y.

Y YELLOWZONES Z FOR PAIN AND FEVER.

An honest and efficient remedy for all fevers, headaches, colds, grip, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. And every box guaranteed—but no customer has ever yet asked for his money back.

One box, with supply of *Zonet Cathartics*, 25c; six boxes for \$1.00. Most orders are for Dollar lots.

W. B. HOUSE, M. D.,

Drawer 1, Detour, Mich.

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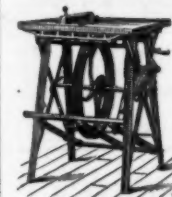
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Such is the American Poultry Journal. 50 cents a year.

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any kind of pressure—everything loose and comfortable around it. Anything tight is injurious.

Incense and Disinfectant.—Save your peach-stones and nut-shells for winter. Throw a handful on the fire in the evening and see how bright they blaze and how fragrant they smell. Dried apple pearings thrown in the fire or on a hot stove are a very incense of sweetness for the house, beside being an excellent disinfectant.

Damp Cellars.—Now is the time when the thoughtful house-keeper sees religiously to it that not a nook or corner of her cellar is damp or wet, because if so not only will it rot all vegetation in the cellar, but from it exhale such a pestilence into the house that it will be next to a miracle if one or more members of the family do not become victims to typhoid or malarial fevers before spring, necessitating a big doctor's bill which can just as well be avoided by care and cleanliness. As all know, damp surroundings are great encouragers of rheumatisms, colds, coughs, and other infirmities. Keep your cellar dry and whitewashed.

BEES FOR SALE.

About 90 Colonies of Italians. Any one wanting to start an apiary cannot do better than to call on Dr. E. Gallup, Santa Ana, Calif., and examine the Bees before purchasing elsewhere. Double sets of Combs in Langstroth-Simplicity Hives, and warranted a superior lot of Bees for business. Correspondence solicited. **Dr. E. GALLUP.**

SANTA ANA, Orange Co., CAL.

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Mrs. M. M. Dunnegan, Mathis, Tex.
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Choice Honey for sale Cheap

For Prices address,
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Queens and Queen-Rearing.—If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.00; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us two new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL for a year at \$1.00 each.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23.—Fancy white 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.; fancy dark, 7 to 8c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

The volume of business is small, considering the time of year. Many people are in the city from country points, who have brought their honey with them, and find it difficult to sell at these quotations, and in many instances accept less rather than not dispose of it.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; No. 1 amber, 7 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 20 to 25c.

Demand for all kinds of honey has been exceedingly slow during September. Perhaps because of a too liberal supply of fruit on the market.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9c. Extracted, white, 6 to 8½c.; amber, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 27c.

Comb honey is in light receipt, particularly the fancy grades, which is mostly sought for on this market. Demand is GOOD. Beeswax is practically out of the market, the supply being light and demand good at above price.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sep. 24.—Fancy white, 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25c.

Condition of honey market remains unchanged. Many producers have been holding back for better prices but demand is well supplied.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1 white, 10-11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The demand for honey is improving as the season advances. Supply is fully equal to the demand.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 24.—Fancy white, 10 to 11½c.; fancy dark, 9 to 9½c. Extracted, white, 4½ to 5½c.

Market well stocked with dark honey. Fancy white clover finds good market at 10 to 11½c.—possibly a fraction more could be realized on really fancy. We would not advise shipments of dark comb or extracted at present.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.

Comb honey is arriving quite freely and moving off nicely at quotations.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; fair white, 10 to 11c.; buckwheat, 8½ to 9½c. Extracted, California, white, 5 to 5½c.; light amber, 4½ to 4¾c.; white clover and basswood, 5 to 5½c.; buckwheat, 4 to 4½c.; Southern, 48 to 50c. a gallon. Beeswax is quiet at 26c.

Comb honey is now arriving in large quantities, and demand is fair for all grades, principally for fancy and No. 1 white and fancy buckwheat. Extracted California is selling well, while others are neglected, especially Southern in barrels and half barrels.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 24.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 1-2 to 5c.; dark, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The receipts of honey are very fair, and the quality improving. The supply is not large. Demand is moderate, and the prospects good for fall trade. We are well satisfied that it pays shippers of honey to exercise much care in putting up stock in nice, clean cases and clean, well-ordered sections, and new, clean kegs and barrels for the extracted.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Fancy white, 13½c.; No. 1, 13c.; fancy amber, 11c.; No. 1, 10½c. Extracted, white, 7c.; amber, 6c.; dark, 5c. Beeswax, 28 to 30c.

The demand for honey is very good.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c.; fancy amber, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.; fancy dark, 6 to 7c.; No. 1, 5 6c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 4½c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 22 to 26c.

Honey is selling just a little better, but we advise moderate shipments till October and November, when liberal amounts can be sold.

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 22.—White, comb, 1-lbs., 7 to 9c.; amber comb, 4 to 6c. Extracted, white, 4 to 4½c.; light amber, 3½ to 3¾c.; dark tulle, 1½ to 2½c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 2½ to 2¾c.

Prices remain at much the same low plane as has been current during the greater part of the past season, but stocks of extracted are being steadily reduced, mainly on European account. Comb honey has been dragging, but will probably meet with more custom in the near future. There is no lack of inquiry for beeswax, but the demand is mainly for export, and at figures named by the buyer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27.—Fancy white, 13½ to 14c.; No. 1, 12c.; No. 1 amber, 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

Honey is now moving freely, with arrivals sufficient for the demand.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—Fancy white, 12 to 12½c.; No. 1, 11 to 11½c.; fancy amber, 10 to 10½c.; No. 1, 9 to 9½c. fancy dark, 8 to 8½c.; No. 1, 5 to 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 4 to 4½c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 24 to 24½c.

The weather so far this season has been too warm for the free movement of honey, but with the present prices on sugar we think there should be a good demand for extracted honey at the above prices. One car of 24,000 pounds sold since our last quotation on basis of above prices. Beeswax finds ready sale at 24c. for prime, while choice stock brings a little more.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 10 to 11c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4½ to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEIGLER,
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Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., 80 & 82 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

Mr. Selser handles no honey on commission.

St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. Co., 213 Market St

Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE, 57 Chatham Street.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

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WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

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CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

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Bee-Keepers' Photograph.—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30 cts. a card, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.

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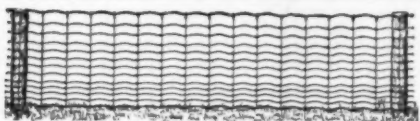
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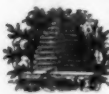
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Cases—everything used by bee-
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KEEPERS' SUPPLY MFG. CO., Nicollet
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Beautiful Honey-Cases

Made by the A. I. Root Co., at their prices.
Beeswax Wanted.

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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, we will
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 low Beeswax, delivered at our office—in ex-
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Shipping-Cases and Cans for Honey.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. What more can anybody do?

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

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The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEESWAX WANTED FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE.

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 consin; therefore the material we use cannot be better. We have made the fol-
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No. 1 Snow-White.		No. 1 Cream.	
500 for.....	\$1.25	500 for.....	\$1.00
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If larger quantities are wanted, write for prices.

Price-List of Sections, Foundations, Veils, Smokers, Zinc, Etc.,
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 magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and
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 of getting NEW subscribers for the American
 Bee Journal.

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 necessary—it is simply the most complete sci-
 entific and practical bee-book published to-
 day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the
 most fascinating style. The author is also
 too well-known to the whole bee-world to re-
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 new name sent.

Remember this offer is good only until Nov. 1.

The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio